IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

MAGTEN ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP. and LAW DEBENTURE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,)))
Plaintiffs, v.)) Civil Action No. 04-1494-JJF
NORTHWESTERN CORPORATION,)
Defendant.))
MAGTEN ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.,)
Plaintiff, v.)) Civil Action No. 05-499-JJF
MIKE J. HANSON and ERNIE J. KINDT,)
Defendant.))

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF SPECIAL MASTER WITH RESPECT TO MOTION OF MAGTEN ASSET MANAGEMENT CORPORATION AND LAW DEBENTURE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK TO COMPEL PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND FOR EXPENSES

- 1. On February 8, 2006, the Honorable Joseph J. Farnan, Jr. appointed me to serve as Special Master in the above-referenced actions.
- 2. On December 15, 2006, Plaintiffs Magten Asset Management Corporation ("Magten") and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York ("Law Debenture") (collectively "Plaintiffs") filed a Motion to Compel Production of Documents and for Expenses (the "Motion to Compel") against Northwestern Corporation ("Northwestern") in Civil Action No. 04-1494-JJF and against Defendants

Mike J. Hanson ("Hanson") and Ernie J. Kindt ("Kindt") (collectively "Defendants") in Civil Action No. 05-499-JJF.¹

- 3. Upon the completion of briefing on Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel, a teleconference was held with the Special Master and counsel for the parties on January 15, 2007.
- At the conclusion of that hearing, I ordered further briefing with 4. respect to Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel. That additional supplemental briefing was completed on January 25, 2007.
- A second conference with counsel for the parties and the Special Master was held in person on January 29, 2007. A copy of the transcript of that hearing is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- As of the date of the hearing on January 29, 2007, Defendants 6. Northwestern, Hanson, and Kindt had produced approximately 200,000 pages of documents to Plaintiffs.
- 7. During the course of the January 29 hearing, the parties presented their respective positions with respect to the relevance, scope, burden and timing of responses as to the document requests at issue with respect to Plaintiffs' First and Second Requests for Production of Documents.
- 8. During the course of the above-referenced hearing, the Special Master and the parties addressed certain specific document requests in Plaintiffs' First Request for Production of Documents, and all of the document requests contained in Plaintiffs' Second Request for Production of Documents.

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Only Plaintiff Magten has asserted claims against Hanson and Kindt in Civil Action No. 05-499-JJF.

- 9. My rulings with respect to each of the document requests at issue in Plaintiffs' First and Second Requests for Production are contained in the Hearing Transcript of January 29, 2007, at pages 63-116. The rulings set forth therein are incorporated by reference in this Report and Recommendation to the Court.
- 10. As part of my resolution of the disputes with respect to the requests for production at issue, I also determined the time by which Defendants were to produce documents and privilege logs consistent with my rulings at the January 29 Hearing.
- documents on a rolling basis to Plaintiffs and that, except for good cause shown, Defendants are required to have substantially completed their production of documents in response to Plaintiffs' two document requests, consistent with my rulings on such documents requests, no later than March 16, 2007. Additionally, I ordered Defendants to produce any privilege logs to Plaintiffs, relating to Plaintiffs' document requests that were the subject of the January 29 Hearing, no later than March 23, 2007.
- 12. Accordingly, for the reasons reflected in the January 29 Hearing Transcript, Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part. Plaintiffs' request for an award of attorneys' fees and expenses is DENIED.
- 13. This Report and Recommendation will become a final order of the Court unless objection is timely taken in accordance with the provisions of Fed.R.Civ.P. 53(g).

ENTERED this 1st day of February, 2007

ohn E. James (No. 996)

Special Master

cc: The Honorable Joseph J. Farnan, Jr. 775761/30048-001

EXHIBIT A

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

MAGTEN ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP. and LAW DEBENTURE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

Plaintiffs,

) Civil Action) No. 04-1494-JJF

NORTHWESTERN CORPORATION,

Defendant.

MAGTEN ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.,

Plaintiff,

) Civil Action) No. 05-499-JJF

v.

v.

MIKE J. HANSON and ERNIE J. KINDT,)

Defendants.

Potter, Anderson & Corroon LLP 1313 North Market Street Wilmington, Delaware

Monday, January 29, 2007 2:30 p.m.

BEFORE: JOHN E. JAMES, ESQ.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

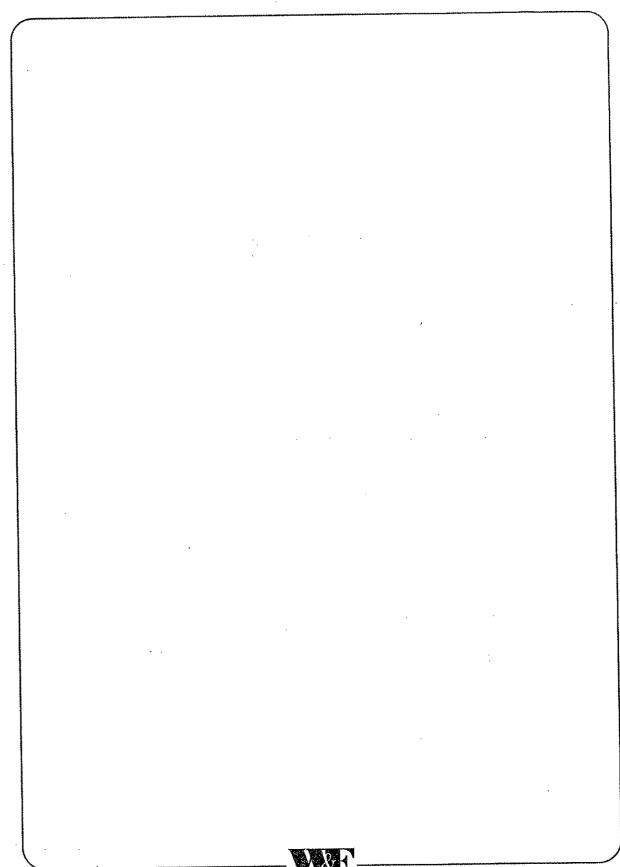
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For the Defendants Mike J. Hanson

and Ernie J. Kindt

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10 | SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Special

11 | Master James. We're resuming the hearing that was

12 | held on January 15, 2007 in the consolidated cases of

13 | Magten Asset Management Corp. and Law Debenture Trust

14 Company of New York versus NorthWestern Corporation

and Magten Asset Management Corp. versus Mike J.

16 Hanson and Ernie J. Kindt.

17 For the record, let's have each of the

18 | counsel, principal counsel who will be speaking today

19 | identify themselves and of course Delaware counsel

20 | should do so as well beginning with the plaintiff.

MS. STEINGART: Thank you.

Bonnie Steingart from Fried, Frank on .

23 behalf of Magten.

MS. DUBE: Dale Dube of Blank, Rome on



behalf of Magten. 1 I'm also serving as Delaware counsel just 2 for today on behalf of Law Debenture Trust Company. 3 MR. SNELLINGS: John Snellings from Nixon 4 I represent Law Debenture Trust Company of 5 New York, the indenture trustee. 6 MR. PIZZURRO: Joseph Pizzurro, Curtis, 7 Mallet-Prevost, representing NorthWestern. 8 MS. COUNIHAN: Victoria Counihan of 9 Greenberg, Traurig, local counsel to NorthWestern. 10 MS. KRAFT: Denise Kraft of Edwards, 11 Angell, Palmer & Dodge, local counsel representing 1.2 Mike Hanson and Ernie Kindt. 13 MR. KALECZYC: And Stan Kaleczyc, 14 Browning, Kaleczyc, Berry & Hoven, representing Hanson 15 and Kindt. 16 SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Thank 17 18 you. I obviously have read all of the 19 subsequent submissions which I appreciate receiving 20 from you on the rather expedited schedule that I 21



respect to the pending motions is whether there's been

before we hear a little bit of the argument with

The first thing I would like to know

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23

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requested.

any movement on the stipulations that were discussed during the last hearing with respect to documents or perhaps things beyond documents, stipulations of a documentary character or otherwise that the parties have been able to reach since our last meeting.

MS. STEINGART: We have provided to
NorthWestern, we were hoping to provide by Monday but
did not provide it until Tuesday, stipulations that we
could talk about with respect to the assets
transferred from Clark Fork to NorthWestern, the
liabilities assumed and the financial condition of
Clark Fork subsequent to that transfer.

so I think those stipulations are the subject now or will be the subject of give-and-take between NorthWestern and Magten. I think that we all anticipate being able to reach a conclusion satisfactorily on those, but we'll see. Those are stipulations that we could talk about because in a sense much of the information about the value of those assets and liabilities were available during the bankruptcy proceeding so to the extent there might have been additional documents but some of the values were the subject of those proceedings, so we felt that we could intelligently talk with NorthWestern about



stipulations on those topics.

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There's a second area of stipulation that arose in connection with the submission by

NorthWestern and at this point we haven't seen actual stipulations. It hasn't been very long since that topic was raised, but at this point one of our concerns is that because we have not begun to fact gather at all on that issue it's really very hard for us to know what we can stipulate to and what the extent of either the wrongdoing or the issues are with respect to the financials that were restated. So from that point of view, though we do believe that there can be stipulations prior to trial of these matters, I don't know at this point, not having seen any of those documents, what stipulations we can agree to.

Now, to the extent that NorthWestern is saying that well, they will stipulate that the financials used during that period of time were materially false and that they were knowingly materially false, I don't know why we're not settling the case if we're talking about those kinds of stipulations. But, again, because we are without any information about NorthWestern's conduct and knowing use of untrue financial statements for the period



preceding and during the transfer, it's hard for us to agree to stipulations.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES:

Mr. Pizzurro, any comment on that?

MR. PIZZURRO: We're reviewing the stipulation of the value. I have to say I think it will require a lot of work based on what we received and I also would say that I think a lot of the value from our point of view of the stipulation may have now just evaporated because most, if not all, of the documents that we had hoped to save in production as a result of the stip. have now been produced. There may be a few others. I'm not undertaking to represent that all of those have been produced, but by far and away a vast majority have been.

Just for the record, as of today I think we're in excess of 200,000 pages that have been produced by NorthWestern to the plaintiffs and that entails all of the production of documents from defendants Hanson and Kindt.

On the stipulation relating to the financial statements, I don't want to address everything that Ms. Steingart just said because I think that that's going to get us into some of the



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argument that you're going to hear in a moment. I'm going to let her go ahead and state her position.

Obviously, our position is that stipulations such as the one she outlined might not lead to settlement, but it certainly would preclude an awful lot of even the discovery that we would have to acknowledge as relevant given the ruling of Judge Case and Judge Farnan. But we believe with an appropriate stipulation there's very little discovery that would be left, but I'll address it when Ms. Steingart does.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay. I read the supplemental papers. I have some questions.

But, Ms. Steingart, why don't you briefly restate your position, not repeating too much of what you said before, but where things stand now and what you're looking for.

MS. STEINGART: Okay. I think that it is helpful to start with where things stand now because during the pendency of your consideration of these matters we have been receiving production from NorthWestern. As Mr. Pizzurro has indicated, we have been informed that the production on behalf of Hanson and Kindt is now complete. We have received additional documents from NorthWestern.

We don't know if they're at the end of their response to the document production, but certainly we only want what's responsive and if you're there, that would be fine. I think that would then turn to the issues that remain.

me. With respect to your response, I would like you to focus on -- I mean, to me the three issues that are outstanding are timing, relevance, scope/burden that I'm reading from the papers, from the argument the previous time and from the papers that have been submitted to date.

Obviously things have changed a little since the last hearing because at the last hearing NorthWestern had produced 60,000 pages, as I recall, and you're up to 200,000 now in two weeks and perhaps more is coming. We will get to that in a minute.

So when you discuss these issues those are the principal things I want to focus on because initially this was from your perspective a timing issue and certainly that's still on the plate. And I guess I should ask has NorthWestern come back to you and said we can finish by X date or have they said we can't now because from our perspective the scope of

your request or the relevance of your request is not within the ambit of what we think is appropriate?

MS. STEINGART: Well, certainly as to timing, we've not received an indication of a date upon which document production will be complete. If it is complete, I'm sure that we'll hear that, but we have not heard that it is complete, except with respect to Messrs. Hanson and Kindt, although we have received additional documents.

Now, timing also goes to the production with respect to the SEC and the items contained in the second document request. To some extent, we believe that those were encompassed in the first and we can talk about the items in the first document request that we think encompass those. And the issues with respect to timing, relevance, scope and burden I think certainly pertain particularly to those and those address some of the objections that have been raised by NorthWestern.

Certainly as to relevance, Rule 26 is pretty clear that a document must be produced in connection with discovery if it's relevant to a claim or a defense and here there can be no question but that it's relevant to the defense that NorthWestern



has raised, which is that they were properly released or Clark Fork was properly released of all liability. And Judge Case's opinion said well, if there was fraud in procuring that release, if the financial statements of NorthWestern that were used in connection with this transaction were fraudulent, then the release would not be effective.

given to the SEC in the SEC's investigation of the financial statements, the public financial statements of NorthWestern that were used during the period of the transfer are relevant. The complaint alleges both that NorthWestern was insolvent at the time of the transfer and immediately before the transfer and the fact that NorthWestern had financials out there that said it wasn't and then three days after the transfer said that its financials were being reviewed and three months after it said that they were almost \$900 million in error —

me. I don't think that NorthWestern is really contesting that. As I understand their papers, they admit that they had to restate their earnings or their financials or whatever to the SEC.



		Ar	nd I	also	think		corr	ect m	e if I'm	
wrong	g	that	they	have	produ	ıced	l som	e SEC	documents	or
some	doci	uments	the	y pro	duced	to	the	SEC.	•	

MS. STEINGART: Well, I would assume that there are documents that in a random manner were responsive to our request and to the SEC. We have not, we have not received as far as I understand it the SEC production as such. And Mr. Pizzurro can correct me if I'm wrong, but I thought it was resisting that request that was the subject of the supplemental submissions and I do not believe that we have received the SEC production.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Well, the SEC, quote, production -- just let me ask you and then I'm going to come back to you.

Just quickly, some of the documents that you produced that are SEC documents, were they part of the SEC production?

MR. PIZZURRO: Yes.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay.

MS. STEINGART: So I think that its relevance is beyond dispute at this point. I think the issue of the falsity of NorthWestern's financials during this entire period has been on the table since

Judge Case's decision. Certainly Judge Case refers to it. Judge Farnan refers to it. There's an issue that the Montana court, this decision that the Montana court issued in connection with a motion by Hanson and Kindt where the Montana court refers to the falsity of the public financials. So this is no surprise. This is not something that was unknown to NorthWestern from the get-go. So certianly it's relevant.

I think that with respect to timing, scope and burden, suffice it to say that NorthWestern has indicated that it already has these documents segregated and reviewed; that they have been produced to the government electronically so they're already on CD's. We have indicated our willingness to execute a confidentiality agreement and certainly any documents that are produced in advance to our executing that would be governed by the local rule here that would require once such request is made all documents be held for attorneys' eyes only.

So I think that as to timing, scope and burden that there should not be delay or new reviews and new gathering of information that needs to be done.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Just as a



point of	informa	ation	ther	n, you	dor	n't ha	ave	а
confiden	ntiality	order	in	place	in	this	cas	e?

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MS. STEINGART: We don't have one in place. We received I think right before our hearing on the 15th a draft and we had I think about a week ago returned the markup and we haven't heard back on the markup. I think we're very close.

MR. PIZZURRO: I think based on what we received we will have one before the end of this week for sure.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: So that's not an issue.

MR. PIZZURRO: That's not an issue.

MS. STEINGART: That's not an impediment.

And we have been holding things confidential since we received the request and we have no dispute or problem with that whatsoever.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay.

MS. STEINGART: I think when we're talking about the SEC production as to timing, scope and burden, it should not delay things. It might be a burden for us to look at it, but we have asked for it and it goes into the school of be careful what you wish for, I think. But we think it's relevant and we



think that they have already done the work that's necessary to amass it.

There's also been some question about the relevance of things that were provided to regulators in addition to the SEC. And the issue there is during the time of the transfer, of the going flat transaction and not only was there information in financials of NorthWestern given to the trustee, they were also given to regulators. And it's just further evidence of what NorthWestern was doing with respect to obtaining approvals and reliance based on these false financials, approvals and reliance in connection with the transfer of these very assets.

The regulators for the energy regulators would not have permitted a transaction where these assets were going to an already-insolvent entity. So it really buttresses and provides further evidence of the conduct of NorthWestern at the time in getting approvals for the transfer of these assets based on financials that were materially false and, if the offer of the stipulation is correct, financials that NorthWestern knew were materially false.

At the same time as this was going on, you had the officers and directors or the officers of



NorthWestern based on these materially false financials getting bonuses and other income based on what appeared to be the income and success of NorthWestern when there was none. And this also goes, this is also evidence of the same kind of wrongdoing and the same kind of scheme, the same use of this public financial information, the same financials that are inaccurate that were used for the going flat, that were used for the trustee, that were used for the regulators were also offered to the board so that the directors could say hey, look at me; I deserve a bonus.

one thing that has interested me because can you explain to me how the information given to the Montana regulators and then of course the Department of Justice probe and then the McGreevey case, how from your perspective the misrepresentations made to those organizations would have differed, if at all, except they would have been made to a different party than the ones that are being produced to the SEC?

MS. STEINGART: Right. I agree with you, sir. They don't differ. They have the same misrepresentations. It's just further evidence that



this was not a random or thoughtless or somehow innocent act.

It shows that it was a scheme, that it was a fraud and it just helps to prove that what was being presented to the trustee and the results that

NorthWestern hoped to obtain by presenting false information to the trustee were the same results that they hoped to obtain by presenting the false information elsewhere. That's what it's in aid of.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: That goes back to the standard for fraudulent inducement. What is your understanding of what you have to prove, you and Law Debenture Trust have to prove to establish that you were fraudulently induced to sign the release in the third amended indenture?

MS. STEINGART: Well, fraud is not something that one can establish without showing some purpose or intent on the part of NorthWestern. So I think that we should attempt to show — I mean a court may find that constructive fraud under these circumstances are enough and under constructive fraud specific as opposed to general intent is not as necessary.

But if their defense is based on, if they

view the defense as you have to show that we really had specific intent to defraud this trustee, I think showing the manner in which these false financials were used to induce others to give consents and releases shows that knowledge in a more compelling way than if you just show one use of it.

So just from a trial point of view a judge may say once you show they knew these were false you don't have to show me they knew they were false in five different settings. But we're, remember, still at the discovery stage and showing that there was an intent to gain approvals and gain personal enrichment by using these same false financials in other settings does help to establish the specific intent of the fraud.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: What does the Department of Justice probe relate to?

MS. STEINGART: The Department of Justice probe relates to the same thing as the SEC. So I think that the same series of financials and the same public issuance of these financials, knowing they were false, is the subject of the DOJ inquiry.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Do you have any sense of what portion of the documents you're



seeking are publicly available?

MS. STEINGART: I don't know. I don't know. Here we're not talking about the burden of a third party. Here we're talking about somebody who is a party to a case. This is the defendant. And to a certain extent I think that we in our papers describe the injury is self-inflicted. They have raised the defense and now we need to see well, they have said that we were released and the release sets us free. Well, I don't think it sets them free if it was obtained in a manner that was fraudulent.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: And that's what Judge Case has held?

MS. STEINGART: Right. So from our point of view as to timing, relevance, scope and burden, really those problems are in a sense, Your Honor, ours because they have the stuff assembled, they have a confidentiality agreement, they have sifted through it. If they want an agreement as to inadvertent waiver if they give us stuff, you know, we will give them an agreement as to inadvertent waiver. And then we have the burden of sifting through it and being prepared to take depositions within the time that's been allotted to us and we will do that.



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1	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: How much
2	time we talked a little bit about this in the last
3	call.
4	How much time ideally would you want for
5	depositions?
6	MS. STEINGART: Well, I think we're going
7	to have between I think that we're allowed ten. I
8	think that the most we'll ask for beyond that is five.
9	So assuming for the moment that there be ten to
10	fifteen depositions, once we begin them I'm hoping
11	that most of them can be one day or less except for
12	maybe two or three of the principals. So I would
13	think that a day a week for two weeks and then maybe a
14	week thereafter if there are certain depositions that
15	need more than one day.
16	But I'm hoping that 90 percent of the
17	depositions can be done in one day or less.
18	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay.
19	Anything else?
20	MS. STEINGART: I think that's it, Your
21	Honor. Thank you.
22	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES:
23	Mr. Snellings, do you have anything to add?
24	MR. SNELLINGS: No, Your Honor.



SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES:

2 Mr. Pizzurro?

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MR. PIZZURRO: Let me try to take the issues in order as you stated them.

Timing, if we're talking about the universe of documents, excluding the second document request, which is what the scope and relevant issue I believe is addressed to, but on the timing for the other documents, we ought to be able and I'm confident we will be able to complete production by the end of February, at the latest the first week of March, which would give the remainder of March and April for the depositions that Ms. Steingart described.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: This is putting aside the second request?

MR. PIZZURRO: Exactly. Exactly. That timing is going to be off considerably if NorthWestern is compelled to produce certainly all the documents in the -- I would point out that the scope of the second set of requests is beyond simply what was produced to the SEC. It's all of the deposition transcripts and exhibits to depositions and every subpoena and basically it goes on for the MPSC investigation, as well as the SEC investigation, the DOJ. The McGreevey

lawsuit is mentioned in there as well.

As we have pointed out or stated in our response, there are no documents that would be responsive to the requests that relate to the McGreevey case other than, I guess, the request that asked for all documents relevant to a claim the McGreevey claim posited which is identical to the claim here. So I think that's just redundant of everything else, so I don't count that into any calculus.

We have, I think it was in one of our submissions, it's in the neighborhood of 1.1 million documents which were produced to the SEC. And notwithstanding Ms. Steingart's argument on privilege, the citation of the Westinghouse case is misplaced. The Westinghouse case was interpreting privilege under New Jersey law. It's not binding on the Delaware courts which uses Delaware state law on this issue. And the Delaware decisions are at odds with the New Jersey decisions, particularly if one produces documents to a regulator such as the SEC with a confidentiality agreement with the regulators and that was the case here.

So it will require a substantial amount of



review of that universe of documents in order to cull privileged documents.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Speaking of privilege, have you been producing a privilege log on a going basis?

MR. PIZZURRO: We're preparing a privilege log on a going basis. We haven't provided a privilege log, which we will do when the production is complete.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay.

MR. PIZZURRO: To talk about relevance, as we pointed out and as Your Honor started the conference, you have to look to Rule 26. The request has to be relevant to a claim or defense, which means that one has to go back to the complaint. You have to go back to the pleading because there isn't any other place where one could find a claim or a defense.

As Fried, Frank, Ms. Steingart has put in her papers very succinctly, their claim is a simple fraudulent conveyance claim. Their claim is that NorthWestern and Clark Fork engaged in a transaction in which Clark Fork was stripped of its assets and rendered insolvent and that Clark Fork, therefore, had no one to look to to pay their obligations.

Judge Case took that claim and said in



order to have that claim, a sine qua non, an element of the claim is that you're a creditor of Clark Fork. He then went through a detailed analysis of all of the transaction documents and all of the arguments that had been raised on behalf of Magten and discounted each and every one of those arguments and found that the transaction released Clark Fork, not NorthWestern. The red herring here is there's an affirmative defense of a release or any affirmative defense at all. There is none.

The release here is a release of Clark

Fork, which means that Magten is no longer a creditor

and Magten has no standing to assert the fraudulent

conveyance which it asserts. Judge Case said but you

have said that that release was induced by fraud and I

think that that's something that cannot be determined

on a motion to dismiss.

So the issue of the fraud is whether the trustee was induced by reliance on the false financials in releasing Clark Fork. After Judge Case's decision, there was an amended complaint. The reason I have to assume that there was an amended complaint based on at least what Judge Case said, because there was this PUCA claim that was put in

which really is not part of this case anymore, was to include the allegation which is at paragraph 68 that, in fact, the indenture trustee did rely on the false financials in releasing or in executing the third supplemental indenture which Judge Case held operated as a release of Clark Fork. That was the allegation.

There's no allegation of an overarching fraudulent scheme, and it's not just absent from the second or from the first amended complaint. It's nowhere. It is in no pleading in this case and, indeed, it is in no legal argument in this case until Your Honor asked for supplemental submissions. And now a theory of this case which is brand-new has been posited and the theory of the case is that there was this fraudulent scheme and that but for the false financials of NorthWestern which induced regulators to approve which induced the indenture trustee to release, but for that the transfer never would have occurred and, so they argue, Magten would be a creditor of Clark Fork.

But that doesn't answer the standing issue because what that argument is is there was a fraud and we're entitled to prove that fraud and as a result we go back in time and we are creditors now, not of an



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asset-stripped company so we can now assert a fraudulent conveyance claim. We're a creditor of a company that has the utility assets.

I'm not sure exactly what it is, but whatever that claim is, not only is it not pled, the predicate for the claim is not that Clark Fork has been injured because it's a creditor — or rather that Magten has been injured because it's a creditor of Clark Fork.

The predicate for the claim is that Magten is injured because they are a creditor of NorthWestern. That's the entire claim.

Their claim is you engaged in a fraud, as a result of which you, NorthWestern, took the assets and you assumed our obligations; you weren't able to pay our obligations, as a result of which we're now sitting here as a subordinated creditor in a bankruptcy proceeding and we're asserting that fraud.

That theory with the fraud on the regulators and the entire scheme as set forth in the papers for the first time on this supplemental submission is nowhere in any complaint.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Let me stop you there.



Do you agree with that?

MS. STEINGART: No.

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SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Explain.

MS. STEINGART: I don't agree with that because, first of all, Judge Case did not find the complaint to be inadequate. He did not say the complaint can survive if this kind of claim can be pleaded, go plead it and amend your complaint.

The complaint was amended indeed to act the PUCA claim. That was the purpose of the amendment, to which we had an immediate renewal of a motion to dismiss which is still pending. And that motion to dismiss nowhere said that the other claim, the fraudulent conveyance claim still was flawed because it did not allege a fraudulent scheme. It nowhere said that somehow there's a failure to plead fraud with particularity.

spoke of had to do with, one, whether the debtor knew at the time it could not do the transaction based on its restated earnings. That's what Judge Case said. And, two, whether the financial information provided by the debtor to the public was false. This was in Judge Case's opinion from the get-go and it has always

been and is still the only issue in the case.

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The other uses and the other fraudulent activities really provides evidence of the wrongdoing with respect to Clark Fork.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Let me see if I understand this correctly.

Assuming that you're able to prove fraud in the inducement, does that permit Magten to then go against the assets of Clark Fork or, as Mr. Pizzurro seems to be saying, it simply affects you somehow with respect to your claims against NorthWestern?

MS. STEINGART: Well, it is a claim now against NorthWestern because what would happen in the normal fraudlent conveyance context is that if there was a fraudulent conveyance and there was a transferee, someone who had the assets --

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: In this case NorthWestern.

MS. STEINGART: Right. Then you would have a constructive trust. And what Judge Case said is here we have a bankruptcy; the bankruptcy is proceeding; you are a creditor in this class based on your fraudulent conveyance claim so what you have now instead of being able to freeze the transferee of the

assets, what you have is a class 9 claim.

So our fraudulent conveyance claim for the assets from the transferee was changed to a fraudulent conveyance claim as a class 9 claim for the amount that NorthWestern paid those in the class. So the class 9 claim is worth two-thirds of face value or three-quarters of face value.

So what Mr. Pizzurro is saying is that if we hadn't gone through bankruptcy, NorthWestern would be the transferee and we would be able to get from the transferee the damage or a constructive trust on those assets.

Here that's not the case just because of the bankruptcy process which has converted our claim to this class 9 claim.

When Mr. Pizzurro talks about the circle, he's sort of saying the bigger the fraud I commit, the more you have no recourse; so if I fraudulently take both the assets and the transferor's obligation to pay you, then you have no claim at all. And that just can't be the case. Judge Case said that life doesn't work that way. The Montana judge very clearly when Hanson and Kindt moved for dismissal of the complaint said life doesn't work that way.

So we do have a claim and we have a claim against the transferee for the excess value to the extent of our OUIPS.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Thank you for that clarification.

MR. PIZZURRO: First of all, my argument or an explication of what I think is actually being argued here by Magten has nothing to do with -- what Ms. Steingart was talking about was remedy. I'm not talking about remedy. I'm talking about a claim as pled.

They have claimed in their complaint and in the amended complaint that this was a fraudulent transfer because Clark Fork gave up its assets for insufficient consideration. It was thereby rendered insolvent to the detriment of Magten. Obviously if Magten is not a creditor of Clark Fork, then the solvency or insolvency of Clark Fork is completely irrelevant.

And when they argue that all of these documents and when they argue this theory of fraud on the regulators and that this transaction never would have been able to have been accomplished but for that fraud, they're not talking about a fraudulent

conveyance claim and an asset-stripped shell that they must look to.

what they're talking about is a situation in which their complaint is NorthWestern assumed the obligation. That's their complaint. Their complaint is that the obligor now turned out to be NorthWestern. They want a world in which Clark Fork has the utility assets throwing off sufficient income to be able to pay off its debts, including the QUIPS, and that that is the universe that had continued.

It didn't continue and their damage as.

they really are articulating this claim now is because
they aren't creditors of Clark Fork; it's because
they're creditors of NorthWestern. Now, that's not
the claim that Judge Case upheld. It's not the claim
that's pled.

And the problem I have here -- and it's a significant one because this goes well beyond simply an issue of discovery. I don't know what I'm defending anymore. I've got a complaint that says it's a simple fraudulent conveyance and, indeed, if we read the very beginning of the first supplemental submission on behalf of Magten, that's what Magten says: It's a simple fraudulent conveyance and we are

1	injured as a result of the insolvency of clark form.
2	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Can we
3	look at the amended complaint or the complaint?
4	Because I want to walk through this so I understand.
5	I think it's an exhibit to something.
6	MR. PIZZURRO: Yes. We submitted the
7	original complaint is Exhibit A to our supplemental,
8	NorthWestern's supplemental submission.
9	MR. BREWER: It's Exhibit C to your
10	supplement.
11	(Discussion off the record.)
12	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Which
13	paragraphs are we focusing on?
14	MR. SNELLINGS: Are you looking at the
15	original complaint or the first
16	MR. PIZZURRO: We're looking at the
17	original complaint, which I think is what you wanted
18	to look at.
19	MS. STEINGART: I think the special master
20	asked for us to look at the amended complaint.
21	MR. PIZZURRO: You want to look at the
22	amended complaint?
23	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Does it
24	make any difference?



1	MS. STEINGART: Paragraph 68 with respect							
2	to that is the only thing that changed where paragraph							
3	68 talks about the fraudulent inducement of the							
4	trustee.							
5	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Well,							
6	then, I think we should look at the amended complaint.							
7	Is that part of the record?							
8	MR. PIZZURRO: Yes.							
9	MS. STEINGART: Yes, it is.							
10	MR. PIZZURRO: That's Exhibit C to our							
11	submission.							
12	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay.							
13	All right. Go ahead.							
14	Walk me through your explanation as to why							
15	the discovery they're seeking does not fit within the							
16	ambit of what they have pled.							
17	MR. PIZZURRO: What they have pled is a							
18	classic fraudulent conveyance claim which is that							
19	NorthWestern had its subsidiary, Clark Fork, transfer							
20	assets in exchange for insufficient consideration,							
21	which was the assumption of liabilities. As a result							
22	of the transaction, Clark Fork was rendered insolvent							
23	and they, Magten, have been injured.							



SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: And

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1	that's the second cause of action?
2	MR. PIZZURRO: That's the second cause of
3	action. And then it's repeated. They use two
4	different provisions of the Uniform Fraudulent
5	Conveyance Act, but that's essentially 2 and 3, claims
6	2 and 3.
7	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: The third
8	cause of action?
9	MR. PIZZURRO: Yes. Claims 2 and 3.
10	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: What
11	about 4?
12	MR. PIZZURRO: Well, 4 is what's 4?
13	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: That's
14	Clark Fork. Okay.
15	MR. PIZZURRO: Rendered Clark Fork
16	undercapitalized.
17	So the predicate for that claim of course
18	is, and this is just to go back to what Judge Case was
19	talking about, the predicate for the claim is you had
20	to have been a creditor of Clark Fork. In the classic
21	situation what would have occurred would have been
22	that NorthWestern would have taken the assets and left
23	the liabilities rather than assuming the liabilities,
24	left those liabilities with the sub so that now the



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creditors, such as the QUIPS holders, are looking to an entity which is severely undercapitalized, rendered insolvent, it can't pay them off and they're entitled to relief and that's what they claimed.

And of course Judge Case said why are you here claiming that? You are now creditors of NorthWestern. The only way that you can have this claim is if you can show that the release of Clark Fork on the indebtedness was obtained by fraud because any contract is vitiated by fraud.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Right.

MR. PIZZURRO: And the language that

Ms. Steingart cites was stated by the judge in the

context of that analysis. Fraud does not exist in the

air. I don't have a claim for fraud against

NorthWestern and no one else in the public has a claim

against NorthWestern based on the fact that it might

have been publishing false financials unless, of

course, you purchased a security or you engaged in

some transaction with them. But the fact that there's

false financials in the air doesn't mean anything.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: As I understand her position, Magten's position, the fraud in the inducement theory if she can support it or if



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Magten can support it then puts them in a better position within the bankruptcy context than they would otherwise have been and that is pled in the amended complaint in her view and is the thrust of Judge Case's decision.

MR. PIZZURRO: With all due respect, that's not the thrust of Judge Case's decision. thrust of Judge Case's decision has nothing to do with the ultimate result of the merits of their claim or the remedy to which they are entitled because Judge Case went through an entire analysis where he threw He said you don't have a claim here. only way that you can begin to get to the point where we can discuss the issues you just articulated is whether you have status today as creditor of Clark Not that you're a disappointed creditor of NorthWestern. Not that you are subordinated to other senior unsecured debt of NorthWestern. They didn't have a contract right to avoid that. They had essentially little, if any, rights as an unsecured creditor.

And the QUIPS by their terms, there could be subsequent senior borrowings, there could be securitization of assets, there could be a suspension



of payments on the interest for up to 60 consecutive months. They don't have a claim based on the fact that they ended up at the bottom of the heap of a group of senior unsecured or even secured creditors.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Why not?

MR. PIZZURRO: Because their contract does

not give them that protection. They can't get any

more protection from the law than their contract gives
them.

In other words, posit a situation, if you will, where Clark Fork secured all of these assets and Clark Fork borrowed a billion dollars or just make up whatever numbers you want, and then rendering itself insolvent as a result of being overleveraged hypothetically. There's no claim that these securities holders would have.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: So what is your understanding then if Magten proves fraudulent inducement, then what is the remedy that they will have?

MR. PIZZURRO: The remedy as I understand it, because we are in a bankruptcy context and the debtor has emerged and the plan has been confirmed, is that they will be able to collect on their claim, as

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Ms. Steingart explained, and recover from the disputed claims reserve based on the plan value of stock at the 68 percent and change, whatever the number is. So I mean there's a formula for coming to whatever the dollar amount would be, which essentially would be payment in full of what they have claimed as principal and accrued interest I guess up until the time of the bankruptcy filing, but I don't want to quibble about the number.

But that's essentially the remedy to which they are entitled. But that is a remedy to which they are entitled only if they can show that that release that they are not creditors, didn't become creditors of NorthWestern. The theory that we're seeing in these papers and the problem that this presents for NorthWestern is that now we have a completely different theory where the injury is an injury to them as a result of being the creditors of a company which they claim was insolvent at the time of the transfer -- by the way, Judge Case said there was no guarantee of solvency, so that's not the basis for anything -- and a company where they ended up at the bottom of the heap of unsecured creditors and the company ultimately went into bankruptcy. And that's



essentially the injury that they are claiming based on the theory that we now see in these papers, the theory of fraud on the regulators, this theory that somebody would have prevented this transfer from occurring and we would have been saved from the predicament of being a creditor of NorthWestern.

That doesn't solve their standing problem and that's a completely different claim. If they want to plead that claim, I mean that's a different story.

I think something that Ms. Steingart said this afternoon highlights the difficulty that this creates for NorthWestern. She is now talking about the relevance of her discovery requests in terms of evidence of intent and scienter, not in terms of the overarching fraudulent scheme which showed up in these papers for the first time but now in terms of fraud on the indenture trustee.

so in the space of what is less than a month, indeed less than, it's only two weeks, we now have three separate theories to support these discovery requests. And I don't understand how those requests can be substantiated in light of the requirement of Rule 26(b) that they be relevant to a claim or a defense. There has got to be a claim here

and there is no claim of fraud on the regulators.

There is no claim that this transaction would never have been able to occur because somebody would have stopped it and, therefore, we're entitled to see all of this. Their claim is fraud on the indenture trustee.

Now, as I said at the last meeting and we have it in the papers, we're willing to give a stipulation. Now, the precise wording of the stipulation would be subject obviously to negotiation, but we would be willing to give a stipulation that would take out of this case the issue of the false financials and now if Magten would focus on the remaining issue — which is how did you use those? Were they something that the company did use in order to effectuate the release? Was it something that was presented to the indenture trustee? Was it something that would have mattered to the indenture trustee? How were these things used?

A fraud requires not simply a material misstatement. We can get by the material misstatement. It requires reliance and that's essentially what we think this case ought to be focused on, if we give that stip. Now, I understand



this was precisely what was in front of Judge Farnan when we asked for a protective order, but we weren't prepared to give the stip. at the time even though at that time we were invited by Magten to do it. They said since you won't stip. to these issues, and Judge Farnan agreed, there's more at stake here than simply whether or not the indenture trustee relied.

Well, I think we can work out a stip. and I think that we can avoid the millions of pages of documents that would have to be reviewed and then turned over and the burden that's going to put -- I know they're not complaining about it, but the burden that would be put on plaintiffs' counsel, as well as the substantial burden that would be put on NorthWestern.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Let's look at the Judge Case decision, page 9 where he talks about was there a fraudulent scheme?

Does everybody have it?

MS. STEINGART: Yes.

MR. SNELLINGS: Yes.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: In the penultimate paragraph Judge Case says, "Critical to Debtor's position," which is NorthWestern, "is that



the release of Clark Fork under Section 1102 was effective, thereby removing Plaintiffs as creditors of Clark Fork. However, if Plaintiffs can prove (as they have alleged) that the release was obtained through fraud, then the release would be ineffective."

Then he cites <u>Williston</u>: "If action is taken for a fraudulent purpose or to carry out a fraudulent purpose or to carry out a fraudulent scheme, the action is void and of no force or effect."

On the next page, page 10, it says, "If a release is obtained by fraud, it is unenforceable under Montana law" in the middle of that first paragraph and citing various authorities.

Then it says, "Debtor directly challenges Plaintiffs' fraud argument, contending that this case must be dismissed because there simply was no fraud. Debtor hangs its hat on the fact that numerous transactions making up to the transfer were disclosed to both regulatory filings and in documents executed by the Trustee. According to Debtor, the terms of the deals were known to all and, therefore, by definition mean there was in fact no fraudulent intent on Debtor's part.

"While Debtor's disclosure may be one



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factor in favor of finding no fraudulent intent on Debtor's part, it is far from conclusive at the motion to dismiss stage. Debtor may have disclosed the nuts and bolts of the transfers, but Plaintiffs' allegations go beyond simply that the actual transfer itself was fraudulent in its terms. As alleged, the questions are whether Debtor knew at the time that it could not do the transaction based on its restated accountings, etc. and whether the financial information Debtor provided the public was in fact false. These are fact questions not appropriately resolved on a motion to dismiss."

Now, my reading of that last paragraph, and I would like you to respond to this, seems to go well beyond what you are articulating as the scope of discovery. What's confusing to me, however, is that as you seem to indicate Judge Case left up in the air -- well, no.

Then looking to the last page, it says,
"The Plaintiffs lack standing as creditors of Clark
Fork to pursue a fraudulent conveyance action against
the Debtor because of the Section 1102 release, unless
they can prove under applicable law that the Section
1102 release was obtained through actual fraud or as



part of a fraudulent scheme."

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so I just don't understand your argument respectfully, Mr. Pizzurro, that that doesn't say exactly what Magten is arguing here today and supporting its right to obtain at least part of the discovery that they're seeking. Tell me what I'm missing.

MR. PIZZURRO: Okay.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: First let's take a break.

(A brief recess was taken.)

MR. PIZZURRO: I think it's very clear when you look and it's particularly clear when you look at the conclusion that you pointed to, Your Honor. What the judge said here is that this claim is dismissed unless the release is obtained through actual fraud or part of a fraudulent scheme. Now, I want to be clear about something here.

Although Judge Case alternately in his opinion refers to Magten's position as arguments and as allegations, there are no allegations anywhere in the initial complaint that support this theory. This theory was a theory which was posited on argument for the motion to dismiss.

so that's why there may have been other reasons, but clearly a reason for Magten to have amended its complaint was to pick up on this holding by the judge. Rule 26 doesn't talk about what judge's opinions may or may not say. Rule 26 talks about claims or defenses. And had Magten not amended the complaint and had not asserted or included any allegation whatsoever to support the opportunity here to show standing, I think one could be confident that NorthWestern would have moved again and had a dismissal.

amended the complaint in this respect solely, as

Ms. Steingart said earlier today and as we pointed
out, solely in paragraph 68 of the amended complaint.

Paragraph 68 of the amended complaint is the only
place where any fraud in connection with the third
supplemental indenture, which is the Section 1102
release, is pled. That's it. It's only there. So
there isn't, there isn't this pleading of a fraudulent
scheme or any of the other things that we have heard
about in the supplemental submissions.

Now, we had pointed out in response to the argument that was made by Magten that this Rule 9(b)



requires that they plead this with particularity. This is the particularity with which they pled it. And the purpose of Rule 9(b) -- I'm not talking about moving against us for failure to plead it with particularity. I'm talking about being bound to your allegations so that the defendant knows what wrongdoing he's being accused of. And we can't constantly have a moving target which is amending the claim, the whole theory of the case in order to justify overarching discovery requests.

Whether or not the financials were false is an issue. How those financials were used in connection with obtaining the Section 1102 release is relevant. The knowledge and intent on the part of NorthWestern is relevant. The reliance, if any, by the trustee is relevant. All those issues are relevant. I'm not arguing that.

But everything that was turned over to the SEC, everything that was turned over to the Montana Public Service Commission, everything that was turned over to the Justice Department? None of those things are relevant as those kinds of broad brush requests. We can narrow this case. We can get the veracity of the financials, if you will, out of this case and then

we can focus on this fraud if they can prove it. Were the financials something which were, first of all, falsified in order to obtain the release? Were the financials, in fact, intentionally used by NorthWestern in order to do the going flat transaction? Was the indenture trustee presented with the financials in executing the release? Was there reliance? These kinds of issues. That's not a million documents. It's not even 200,000 that have already been produced.

That's a pretty discrete lawsuit which you could probably do your discovery easily within the time allotted and you could probably try that one in three or four days. But it's not what we have now on the table.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Have you produced documents responsive to your articulation of what your understanding is of paragraph 69?

MR. PIZZURRO: Yes. That's what we are doing, and we have gone broader than that.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: You're in the process of doing that?

MR. PIZZURRO: That's what we're in the process of doing, but we have gone broader than that.

We have gone broader than that.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Some of those include documents provided to the SEC?

MR. PIZZURRO: That's correct.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: For my information, because I don't think it's really explained in the papers that have been given to me, and I don't care who explains this to me, but since you have got the podium now, what is the nature of each of these investigations against NorthWestern? That's your client.

So what's the nature of the SEC investigation? What are they looking for? Why in your view does what they're looking for extend way beyond what is at issue here?

MR. PIZZURRO: What the SEC is looking at is the financial reporting with respect to two non-utility business investments that had been made by NorthWestern. There's Blue Dot and there's Expanets.

And as I understand it, and I'm not, as I pointed out, counsel in the SEC investigation, but the investigation is of certain failure to report expense items in connection with those investments, overstating income resulting from those investments,

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failure to make available to the public certain substantial, certain substantial financial drain that those investments made on NorthWestern so that when NorthWestern filed its 10-K in April of 2003, it restated its first three quarter Q's for 2002 and that is what was resulted in the 800 plus billion -- or million rather difference in the numbers.

And it was as a result of that that the SEC commenced the investigation and has been continuing with that investigation, but the focus of the SEC has been on the Expanets and Blue Dot. There might be a couple of other minor transactions or investments that are also at issue for the SEC.

stop you there because as I understood this transaction, that was the whole problem that led to the bankruptcy. And in demonstrating fraud in the inducement I would think as Magten that I would want to know a lot about the representations made to the debenture trustee, the internal thinking about how to account for the profits and loss of these non-utility assets because they were releasing their right to these utility assets which were pretty stable.

MR. PIZZURRO: Let me correct that,



1	please.							
2	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay.							
3	MR. PIZZURRO: The QUIPS had no right in							
4	any respect							
5	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: The							
6	trustee did.							
7	MR. PIZZURRO: The trustee had none							
8	either. That argument has been made on a couple of							
9	occasions to the Bankruptcy Court and the Bankruptcy							
10	Court has rejected it. There's no relationship							
11	between the QUIPS and the assets.							
12	The QUIPS holders had no right to have the							
13	assets held by their obligor. They were completely							
14	unsecured. This was rejected when they tried to							
15	impose the constructive trust and the Court has said							
16	no, you're unsecured creditors; you have absolutely no							
17	rights in these assets.							
18	And there was nothing in what the							
19	indenture trustee was required to do or in the							
20	transaction of assumption, if you will, which related							
21	specifically to any rights that the QUIPS holders had							

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay. Let me hear from you on that.

in these assets.

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MS. STEINGART: All right. It's hard to
know where to begin, but I'm going to begin with the
complaint or the amended complaint. And there's a
threshold issue that I think is important to explain
and I really don't know if Mr. Pizzurro appreciates
this issue when he described what the nature of the
claim is. But I would like to direct your attention,
if I might, to paragraph 48 of the amended complaint
because what paragraph 48 of the amended complaint
says is it talks about how the debtor entered into the
second supplemental indenture pursuant to which the
debtor assumed all the obligations under the indenture
on a joint and several basis.

NorthWestern took the assets and the liabilities, but Clark Fork, but for the release, remained a co-obligor. The transfer of the assets and liabilities from Clark Fork to NorthWestern did not remove Clark Fork as an entity that was responsible for paying the QUIPS. So when that transaction occurred, both NorthWestern and Clark Fork were liable for payment on the QUIPS. All right?

So we have a situation that we're still creditors of Clark Fork. And the thing that made us



not a creditor of Clark Fork as well as NorthWestern was the release. So if the release is reversed, the assets don't have to go back. We are creditors of Clark Fork with standing to assert the fraudulent conveyance, and that is precisely what Judge Case understood in this last page of his opinion. That's what this sentence was all about. And that's in our complaint.

What's also in our complaint is the SEC investigation. Paragraph 61, "Immediately thereafter the SEC launched an informal investigation into debtor's financial statements. The truth or falsity or knowing falsity of NorthWestern's public financial statements have been at the heart of this issue from the get-go."

And in addition to stating a claim not only for fraudulent conveyance, which we have standing to sue if that release is found to be ineffective, we also state a claim for unjust enrichment. And there's nothing that's been said here today which undercuts that claim no matter who is an obligor.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: How does that work in bankruptcy?

MS. STEINGART: Well, it is, as

Mr. Pizzurro says, if we could have obtained a constructive trust of the assets, we would have been secured. Not having a constructive trust, we have a claim against the transferee, which is NorthWestern, which is your general unsecured claim. And we have been put in a class and what class we're in and the percentage recovery we get is not really the issue. The issue here is was there a fraudulent conveyance and do we have a claim? And I think all of the elements of that claim are here.

NorthWestern puts us in a difficult situation because I don't like to cast aspersions on an adversary. We each have our job to do. But as you can see from Judge Case's opinion on page 10, a portion Your Honor that you read from, the debtor directly challenged our argument by lauding, by complimenting, by pointing out the representations that it made to regulators and others. It said look at what we told them; look at what we did.

Mr. Pizzurro has just told you that the falsity of NorthWestern's financials and the places that those financials were used to obtain benefits and results unjustly is the heart of what the SEC is looking at. It's the heart of what the DOJ is looking

at. We are looking at the same financials. It's not as if the SEC is looking at financials for some other period and I'm saying well, what they did five years ago matters now because it shows that they have a pattern. We're looking at the very same misstated financials, both we and the SEC and the DOJ.

And when we have NorthWestern saying well, you have to show that we made these false so that we could induce your trustee. I'm saying poppycock, you made these false so you could induce everybody and, in fact, you did, so don't tell me how great you were because you used these same financials with regulators, because they were untrue when you used them with the regulators too and they're untrue here.

So I think that the complaint clearly sets forth that but for the release, the 1102 release, the QUIPS would be creditors of Clark Fork and that we would have standing to bring this fraudulent conveyance suit against NorthWestern even though NorthWestern was obligated to pay the QUIPS as well. NorthWestern and Clark Fork were co-obligors but for the release. And Judge Case knew that.

And the use of these financials that were admittedly false, that were materially false in each



of these settings at the same period of time is relevant to finding fraud in their use with the trustee.

MR. SNELLINGS: Your Honor, if I could also just add to that?

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Yes.

MR. SNELLINGS: I mean, this argument that this case can be narrowed to the reliance of Bank of New York, which was the predecessor indenture trustee in this case at the time of the going flat transaction, has already been argued before Judge Farnan. He already decided at page 4 of his opinion that the plaintiffs' standing to sue NorthWestern on whether The Bank of New York relied on NorthWestern's financial statements was not what Case found. Case noted that the essence of plaintiffs' fraud argument was that NorthWestern engaged in a knowing and conscious fraudulent scheme.

So he's already rejected this sort of narrow reading, Judge Farnan has, of Judge Case's decision and basically said that it shouldn't be limited just to what the indenture trustee knew at the time in which the transaction went forward. So it's sort of rearguing something that I think we already

won.

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MR. PIZZURRO: Let me just respond to

3 | that.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES:

5 Certainly.

MR. PIZZURRO: There were a couple of things that Ms. Steingart said. First of all, we're not rearguing what we argued to Judge Farnan because, as I said, and I made it very clear before, when we moved for a protective order to Judge Farnan, we argued that the only thing that was relevant initially is the reliance by the indenture trustee. We have very good reason to believe based on positions that Bank of New York has taken in litigation with Magten that there was no such reliance. But what we argued was let's hold off on all this massive discovery, Your Honor, examine this narrow issue because if The Bank of New York says that we didn't care and wouldn't have cared, then the fraud issue would go away.

And Judge Farnan disagreed with that, but that's not what we're arguing here. We're not arguing here that these issues that Judge Farnan said were relevant are irrelevant. What we're offering to do is to work out a stipulation which would take those

issues that Judge Farnan did focus on in addition to the reliance issue, take those out of the case. And there may be some other issues as Judge Farnan pointed out.

So once the falseness of the financials and the knowledge of NorthWestern is out of the case, then let's focus on how they were used, if they were used, in connection with inducing the execution of the third supplemental indenture. But that is the case.

Ms. Steingart points to paragraphs in the amended complaint, I mean there's no issue in August of '02 that there was joint and several liability between Clark Fork and NorthWestern on the QUIPS. That went away in November when there was the third supplemental indenture and the release. But that's irrelevant to the issue of whether that release is effective.

That's the issue: Was that release effective because it was induced by fraud?

And the misrepresentation elements at least in terms of the financials, we can get that out of the case. But why is it relevant as to what the SEC was concerned about in terms of Expanets? We have agreed that we would produce, and we didn't object to producing in the first set of document requests,



documents produced to regulators that concern the going flat transaction. I understand that point. And we have said fine, in part, large part because of the fact that there isn't going to be anything there that is going -- you know, that is beneficial to us. But we're happy to do that. That's not what they're asking for here.

They're asking for a range of documents that has nothing whatsoever to do with this transaction.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Give me a for example.

MR. PIZZURRO: A for example? If you have documents that are produced to the SEC that deal with the financial drain that may have been put on NorthWestern in the first or second quarter of 2002 and the fact that that was not accurately reported in the Q's at the time, as long as the issue of the fact that those Q's were wrong, what difference does it make as to the underlying investigation? Unless of course -- now, if they want to ask for documents that the SEC was looking at or asking for in connection with the going flat transaction, they have never asked that question. I don't have a problem with that. I

really don't have a problem with that, but they refuse to focus on this narrow fraud that they have alleged and have expanded this into an enormous, you know, this fraudulent scheme.

And really the whole basis and justification for it is the use by Judge Case of the phrase fraudulent scheme. Now, I don't know what Judge Case was thinking about. I can't. He doesn't describe the fraudulent scheme. So if I need to find out what fraudulent scheme I'm defending against, I guess I have to go to the complaint. There really isn't anyplace else for me to go and there isn't anything in there. There's nothing in there.

problem that I'm struggling with and that I have to resolve as part of the pending motion and it's very difficult is to determine, A, what has been produced in the DOJ action, the SEC action, the state actions, et cetera, number one. I think I have a general idea from what you have told me about that.

Number two, and I don't see any other way of avoiding this, I think we have to go through the document requests and find out from Magten what exactly it wants and whether, in fact, you're going to

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produce it or already have produced it because it sounds like you have been producing things that overlaps with the SEC activities. I don't know whether you produced anything that overlaps with the Montana actions or not and I'm not sure whether we even need that, just thinking out loud.

But let's take a look at the first and second request for production.

MS. STEINGART: May I just respond to something very briefly?

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Sure.

MS. STEINGART: I don't want us to lose sight of the fact that it's the financials of NorthWestern that were false. That's the issue. When NorthWestern keeps talking about well, it's about the going flat transactions, it's about the going flat transaction, I know what the assets and liabilities of Clark Fork were. I know what Clark Fork's financial condition was.

It was the fact that NorthWestern as a company issued and used false financials in a variety of contexts and the way in which they're false and the way in which they were used will show the fraud. I mean, this is the first time I've seen someone who's

an admitted wrongdoer -- and I don't mean wrongdoer in any sort of eternal damnation sense, but an admitted wrongdoer telling me that I should have the documents that show the wrongdoing, that I have to somehow in advance stipulate to a state of mind when I can have documents that will help to show that this was sort of a general effort and that the trustee of the QUIPS was just one of a dozen entities that were meant to be drawn in to the fraud.

they had materially false financials, that it was intentionally false, that they knew it was false, let them just settle. I mean, why are we fighting about this? The money is in a reserve. The claim is capped. You know, we're not talking about punitives here. I mean, why are we fighting? Why do I have to look at a million documents if you're telling me they're false? But how can I not look at them and be able to establish the kind of falsity and the kind of intent that was going on everywhere if I'm going to have to litigate it?

So we're sort of in a catch 22 here. If you want to make a clean break, make a clean break of it, but don't make me sort of parse what I need and



what I don't need when you have admitted that both the DOJ and the SEC are looking at the publicly false financials that were used during this entire period with the trustee and others.

MR. PIZZURRO: Well, look, the fact that, and I pointed this out earlier on and it is fundamental to our argument, the fact that there were false financials — and you can't deny it. They were restated, right. I'm not admitting anything. The financials that were extant in 2002 were inaccurate. They were wrong and they were restated. That does not a fraud case for Magten make.

So on that stipulation, let's settle the case, that's exactly my point. Let's take that issue, let's put it here (indicating). Now let's focus on all of the other elements that need to be proven because under Ms. Steingart's theory the guy who turned on the lights, the power company, has a fraud claim. The person who is delivering paper products has a fraud claim.

If there's fraudulent financial statements out there, now it's just a question of what my damages are. That's not, as we all know, what a fraud claim is.



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SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: What she's saying as I understand it is that -- I don't think you disagree with this -- based on Judge Case's decision she has to show that there was the intent to defraud by NorthWestern.

MR. PIZZURRO: Defraud who?

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Defraud the indenture trustee.

MR. PIZZURRO: Exactly.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: And to do that I believe that the plaintiff is entitled to obtain certain documents within a reasonable scope given the time constraints that we have in this case to prove that portion of Magten's case.

So what we need to do now is to go through the discovery requests and this is going to be tedious and boring but necessary and that's why they have special masters, because we do these tedious, boring, necessary things, and see if we are on the same page or not as to what the plaintiff seeks, whether NorthWestern opposes it or whether NorthWestern has indeed or will be producing documents responsive to it. And then I'll have to make a decision as to the magnitude of what's going to be produced, whether it's

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right.

relevant and to the extent that I order something produced, that will affect the timing on which it has to be done.

Now, one threshold issue is Magten has argued that they really didn't need to file the second request for production of documents because everything in this second request was the subject of certain of the requests in their initial production. And looking at their initial request for production I should say, which is Exhibit A to their original submission, from my reading of this -- and, Ms. Steingart, please correct me if I'm mistaken -- request numbers 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25 request the type of information that you have spelled out in greater detail in the second request for production of documents.

MS. STEINGART: Right. The only one that I would add, Your Honor, is number 13, which requests all applications or other documents submitted to regulatory authorities in connection with the transfer.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: All

Mr. Pizzurro, what is your position with



respect	to	what	NorthWestern has produced, intends t	0
produce	or	will	not produce with respect to those	
request	s tl	nat I.	have just identified?	
		MR.	PIZZURRO: With respect to number 13	,

MR. PIZZURRO: With respect to number 13, we are producing documents, that is, applications and/or documents submitted to regulatory authorities in connection with the transfer.

My response to number 14 is we will produce. We have a caveat on that, which is we have an objection to anything that goes back in time I believe before 2002. So to the extent it goes back to 2001, we have a standing objection which has not been challenged.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay. Is that accurate, Ms. Steingart?

MS. STEINGART: Well, I think to the extent that 2001 is evidence of what needs to be reported in 2002, I mean 2002 encompasses some of the material from 2001 so I don't know how you can avoid producing that.

MR. PIZZURRO: We have produced 2001 documents?

MS. STEINGART: You have produced 2001 and I think that we asked when we said that some of the



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documents were illegible, I think some of those were 2001 documents actually and you were providing us with legible copies. That was just a technical thing with the CD.

So I think that we do have 2001.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: I see one of the Fried, Frank lawyers rising.

MR. BREWER: I didn't remember an objection on that particular timing thing and I was trying to find it in the documents.

MS. STEINGART: There has not been an objection on that basis before and we had been getting . 2001.

MS. DELANEY: We had a standing objection to documents prior to 2002, but because this transfer actually took place, the initial transfer of the assets to NorthWestern's subsidiary took place in February of 2002, we went back into 2001 to reach those regulatory submissions that were made prior to that submission so that the record would be complete now.

MS. STEINGART: Right. I can give you a copy of your response. It's not in your response.

MS. DELANEY: You have the documents

though. What we have is a standing objection.

MS. STEINGART: I have the response. I

don't know where the standing objection is I'm telling

you. It's not in the response you gave us.

MS. DELANEY: I think we did at the time.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Well, I have a representation from counsel, officers of the court, that they have produced documents that relate to 2001 to the extent it would have been incorporated in the 2002 financials and I find that to be acceptable.

MS. STEINGART: Fine.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay. We're on number 15.

MR. PIZZURRO: We have said that we would produce documents that related to the financial statements for the fiscal year ended 2001 through the present, to the extent there are such documents. That's our response. That's one of the things we're going through.

MS. STEINGART: The documents that relate to questions raised by regulators with respect to 2001, financials, year end, et cetera, to the extent that that exists, that would be part of that request.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Well, let's hear from NorthWestern as to how they're reading it and what they produced and then we will go from there.

MS. STEINGART: Okay.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: All right. We have on the record what you said about number 15.

Number 16.

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MR. PIZZURRO: 16. 16 we objected to and I believe that 16 is one of the documents or one of the categories of requests that we thought might be obviated with a stip. However, I do know that many, many of the documents that relate to number 16 have been produced. They have been produced by Houlihan Lokey who undertook some analyses or we have been producing them.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: To the extent that they have not been produced, I am ordering them to be produced.

Request number 18.

MR. PIZZURRO: Yes. We objected to this as it relates to Clark Fork.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: But



1	produced everything with respect to NorthWestern?
2	MR. PIZZURRO: But we undertook to,
3	subject to our objection now this I have to say.
4	In reading this, I cannot say that our production
5	would encompass every one of these and this one
6	could and I'll grant Ms. Steingart this point if
7	this is the one to which she points saying this is
. 8	what we asked for in the remaining from there were 32
9	through 50, whatever it is in the second request. So
10	to the extent that we are still arguing over
11	everything that was produced to the SEC and everything
12	that may have been communicated with respect to any
13	restatement of a publicly issued financial statement
14	of NorthWestern and Clark Fork, we disagree that
15	that's relevant. That's essentially what we have been
16	arguing about.
17	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMÉS: Then we
18	will address that when we look at the second request.
19	19.
20	MR. PIZZURRO: Again, we undertook to
21	produce these documents and as I understand it they're
22	being produced.
23	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Number



20.

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MR. PIZZURRO: Again, we objected to this because it relates to Clark Fork. I believe that many of these documents may have been produced. We can look into this. This was another one of the requests that would have been obviated if we had reached a stipulation on the valuation issues.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Let me ask you: Why do you want Clark Fork?

MS. STEINGART: Because in terms of showing that it's a fraudulent conveyance part of it is showing the insolvency of Clark Fork after the

showing that it's a fraudulent conveyance part of it is showing the insolvency of Clark Fork after the transfer. So if you're a creditor of Clark Fork and Clark Fork is solvent and then they take an asset worth \$10 but only give Clark Fork \$5, Clark Fork doesn't have \$10 to pay you. So it's the insolvency of Clark Fork subsequently, the solvency before and the insolvency after that's part of the cause of action.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Isn't that kind of easy to deal with in terms of documents?

MS. DELANEY: I don't know.

MR. PIZZURRO: I don't know. I honestly don't know.

MS. STEINGART: Right. That's one of the



1	stipulations that we provided that following the
2	transfer of these assets that Clark Fork was unable
3	without the outside assistance to pay its obligations
4	as they became due.
5	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay.
6	I'm going to order those to be produced.
7	MR. PIZZURRO: Is that number 20?
8	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Yes.
9	21.
10	MR. PIZZURRO: We are producing in
11	response to 21.
12	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay.
13	Number 24.
14	MR. PIZZURRO: Yes, we are producing with
15	respect to 24.
16	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: 25.
17	MR. PIZZURRO: Yes, we are producing 25.
18	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay. So
19	we made progress there in understanding what has been
20	produced.
21	So let's now turn to your responses to the
22	second set which begins with number 32. And you
23	indicate there that you are providing non-privileged
24	documents. Is that correct?



1	MR. PIZZURRO: Yes.
2	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Request
3 .	number 33 which is, if I can paraphrase, basically any
4	document in the world provided to the SEC by
5	NorthWestern.
6	I guess, Ms. Steingart, I'm going to turn
7	to you on this one. That seems extraordinarily
8	overbroad.
9	MS. STEINGART: Well, the term SEC
10	investigation is defined to refer to the SEC
11	investigation of the restated financials. I'm just
12	looking for the SEC investigation definition.
13	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Which
14	definition?
15	MS. STEINGART: It's number 12.
16	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: No.
17	MR. BREWER: 19.
18	MS. STEINGART: I'm sorry. I don't have
19	my reading glasses, Your Honor. It's 19.
20	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Let me
21	read it.
22	What's the Wells notices?
23	MS. STEINGART: A Wells notice is
24	something that the subject of an investigation is



invited to do when the SEC has determined or the staff has determined that it may bring charges or recommend charges to the Commission. Then the company is invited to sort of write a brief and say this is why what we did should not be the subject of action by the SEC.

MR. BREWER: If I could interject,
NorthWestern has disclosed in I believe its most
recent 10-Q that a number of current and former
employees have received Wells notices.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES:

Mr. Pizzurro, what's your response to this?

MR. PIZZURRO: Well, I have a couple.

First of all, this is essentially what we're here arguing about.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: This is the whole thing?

MR. PIZZURRO: This is everything and it goes actually beyond that because it says -- and this is a continuing problem, not the only one, but it's a continuing problem. It's not all documents produced or provided to the SEC by NorthWestern concerning the 2002 financials, a restatement of those financials.

I read this definition as broader, but if



I have counsel's representation that that's what SEC investigation means and it has only to do with the restatement of the 2002, at least I understand the definition. I read this and I was unsure because it says including, without limitation.

MS. STEINGART: It does include without limitation. That's a fair statement.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: You say it does or does not?

MS. STEINGART: It says without limitation. What counsel said was a fair statement. And certainly we don't want everything for all periods of time.

What we want are the investigations that relate to the financials used during 2002 and that were restated at the end of 2002.

MR. PIZZURRO: At least we know now what the definition is. That is the universe of the 1.1 million documents.

Now, this request also is any other person. Obviously that's objectionable. I mean, at the very most all a party can be expected to produce is documents that it has under its custody and control. What may have been produced by another

person I don't even know and I don't know if anybody knows, other than the SEC might know.

MS. STEINGART: Right. I agree. It would only need to be in your custody and control.

Sometimes companies do productions not only on behalf of themselves, but they will make a production on behalf of the person who was CFO at the company at the time or they will make a production on behalf of others who are being investigated or are the subject of inquiry in addition to the company and that's all this was meant to encompass.

Certainly we're not asking you to go and ask other people. And to the extent that you think it includes that, we can only ask you, we agree, for what's in your custody and control.

MR. PIZZURRO: Having said that, even with those two caveats, we're back to where we were at the beginning of the day on this issue.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES:

Ms. Steingart, which of the requests in your first set of document requests would you put this particular request within?

MS. STEINGART: I would certainly put this within 18. I want to go back to my first one. This



is my second one. I'm sorry.

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"All documents concerning any possible or actual restatement"...

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: "Of any publicly issued financial statements."

MS. STEINGART: "Including, without limitation, any communications with any governmental agency."

I also think that it relates to 20 and 21 because I'm sure that the government received documents created by both Deloitte and Arthur Andersen in connection with the financials that it was reviewing that were issued by NorthWestern.

And 15, all documents that relate to publicly issued financial statements for NorthWestern for the fiscal year ended 2001 through the present.

There's also some material that would be relevant for year end 2001 because those year-end financials were also used in connection with there was a February application to regulators and in the first quarter of '02 there was information given to regulators that related to the year-end '01 financials, but we asked for that and I think that NorthWestern said that we were getting the '01

1 material.

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MS. DELANEY: I only said that with respect to submissions to the regulatory agencies that preceded the February 15, 2002 approval.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Yes. I think this is overbroad and I'm not going to require NorthWestern to respond to this.

Let's move on to number 34.

MS. STEINGART: So 33 in its entirety is too broad?

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Yes.

Quite frankly, I think, if memory serves me, some of
the things sought there may be more discretely
requested in subsequent requests.

34, to which there is an objection.

MS. STEINGART: Well, 34 asks for communications between NorthWestern and the SEC and others concerning the SEC investigation. And if we look at the SEC investigation as being related to the restatement of the 2002 financials, I would imagine that this is fairly discrete when limited to that.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES:

Mr. Pizzurro?

MS. STEINGART: As well as the Wells



notices. Wells notices are usually not more than fifty, sixty, seventy pages long.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Right.

MR. PIZZURRO: Well, I mean, any document concerning or reflecting oral or written communication between NorthWestern or any other person --

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Strike "any other person."

MR. PIZZURRO: -- and the SEC. I mean, what are we talking about here? I mean, I think if I produce a document, that's a written communication. Are we talking about what the lawyers had written to the SEC? Are we talking about briefs that may have been made in the context of this investigation? I mean, I don't understand.

Oral communications? Are we talking about now, as later on it gets picked up, are we talking about all deposition transcripts?

MS. STEINGART: We'll get to those. But certainly communications between companies and the government, whether they be through lawyers or not, are not privileged. I mean, these are -- so in NorthWestern's hand these are not privileged documents.

And to the extent that NorthWestern has concerns about confidentiality, confidentiality agreements are not a problem. We're happy to have the confidentiality agreement that we have been discussing. And to the extent that NorthWestern has particular or special concerns and wants even more special treatment of these kinds of documents, we're open to that. I mean, that's never been a problem or an issue.

You know, I think this is the kind of thing that's objection damaging. I think that there are a universe of core documents here. We have always been willing to talk about narrowing and if there's some subset of documents that Mr. Pizzurro wants to talk about, we're very happy to do that. Striking "any person," that's fine. You know, talking about this in terms of the 2002 restatement if that's the relevant arena from your point of view, that's fine with us.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Let me ask this question: Does the SEC investigation go beyond, quote, restatement of NorthWestern's financials for the fiscal year 2002?

MR. PIZZURRO: I don't understand that it

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does but, again, I can't speak with authority because I don't represent the company in that context.

I would also point out that I would expect, and I don't know, I would expect that an awful lot of documents that would be encompassed within number 34 would be protected by rule of evidence 408.

I would expect that a lot of that would be back and forth concerning settlement negotiations, and we would object obviously.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Well, you obviously would put those on the log.

MS. STEINGART: Most respectfully, 408 just has to do with admissibility at trial for any purpose. That's what 408 says.

It has nothing to do with being produced in connection with discovery of a matter.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: That will be an argument for another day, apparently.

MS. STEINGART: Okay.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: But I'm going to order production of this, subject to the limitation that it's only NorthWestern; it's not any other person and that it's restricted to the restatement of NorthWestern's financials for the

fiscal year 2002.

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I am not including in this depositions or other forms of discovery but simply the reports given by NorthWestern, reports, communications, the underlying communications that it has been required by the SEC to give to the SEC.

Now, when you talked about depositions before, Mr. Pizzurro, is that depositions from the underlying cases that the SEC wants or has the SEC taken depositions itself of NorthWestern?

MR. PIZZURRO: My understanding is that they have taken depositions.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay. Those are offlimits.

Okay. Request number 35, "All documents provided by the SEC to NorthWestern or any other Person in connection with the SEC Investigation."

Ms. Steingart, again, this seems -- well, perhaps the SEC hasn't provided that much to NorthWestern. So I guess, Mr. Pizzurro, what's your take on this?

MR. PIZZURRO: Well, frankly, if you look at number 32 which we said that we would produce, that's document requests, information requests and/or



1	subpoenas. Now, I don't know
2	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Of
3	anything else?
4	MR. PIZZURRO: of anything else, but I
5	can't deal with something that's so broad that I can't
6	define.
7	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Right.
8	MS. STEINGART: There are other kinds of
9	written material that the SEC does provide from time
10	to time to subjects or targets and if counsel has
11	that it's certainly not a lot. It's a very limited
12	kind of communication.
13	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Such as?
14	MS. STEINGART: Sometimes they will do
15	letters to describe either things that they're looking
16	for or reports or it doesn't have a name like a Wells
17	submission or a subpoena, but sometimes there is
18	written correspondence between the SEC and a company.
19	And that's all really that addresses.
20	That just really picks up the odd thing
21	that's not included in 32. It wouldn't be voluminous.
22	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay.
23	I'm going to order that to be produced.
24	MR. PIZZURRO: Can we get the "or any



1	other Person" language out of request number 35?
2	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Yes. In
3	fact, unless otherwise indicated, we can count that
4	out of all of these. I may change my mind as I go
5	through these things. Ms. Steingart may change my
6	mind on some of them, but for present purposes that's
7	I think well beyond the scope.
8	36.
9	MR. PIZZURRO: I think we just discussed
10	that.
11	MS. STEINGART: Right. I think we just
.12	discussed that. You indicated that should not be
13	produced.
14	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Right.
15	Okay.
16	37. Yes. So that's out too.
17	38.
18	MS. STEINGART: These would refer to
19	documents that were provided after deposition to the
20	SEC in connection with the 2002 restatement to the
21	extent that other things became relevant as a result
22	of the
23	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Since I'm
24	not requiring them to produce depositions and whatnot,



1	I don't think this is not one of them that I'm
2	going to require them to respond to.
3	39. Okay. 39 begins a series dealing
4	with other investigations, the Department of Justice.
5	What are the Montana proceedings called, their full
6	name, for the record?
7	You have the acronyms. You should know
8	this by heart.
9	MS. STEINGART: I should know this by
10	heart. It's one of the things I don't know by heart,
11	but I'm losing those brain cells slowly as this case
12	continues.
13	MR. BREWER: It's definition 10 and 11.
14	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Thank
15	you.
16	MS. STEINGART: John, thank you.
17	So MCC is Montana Consumer Counsel and
18	MPSC is the Montana Public Service Commission.
19	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: All
20	right. And these really run the gamut from 39, 40
21	through
22	MS. STEINGART: I think it goes to 45.
23	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: No. It
24	goes beyond that.



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MS. STEINGART: Starting at 46 we have the
McGreevey, so it goes from 39 through 45.
SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: But
counting McGreevey.
MS. STEINGART: Well, McGreevey, you know,
is 46 through 50. There are no such documents.
SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: So those
are all moot.
MS. STEINGART: So those are all moot.
So 46 through 50 we don't have to talk about at all.
So the ones that refer to the other government
agencies are 39 through 45.
SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay.
MS. STEINGART: These are a part of the
things that NorthWestern you know, some of them are
it's just congruent with the requests that we have
made with respect to the SEC. The topic is the same.
It would be the 2002 restatement.

And some of these are things that relate to investigation of the 2002 restatement and others are materials that were submitted in connection with I guess the approvals were in a different category, so those we got. So this would be only in connection with the investigation.



SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Is there anything, any areas, categories that would be unique to the Montana proceedings that would help you demonstrate the fraudulent intent that would not have been required to be submitted as part of the SEC investigation?

MS. STEINGART: Not being as familiar with these kinds of investigations as I am with SEC investigations, I can only surmise. So I want you to -- but the Montana consumer probe and the Public Service Commission would also have concern with the status of Clark Fork, not only the falsity of the NorthWestern financials at the parent level. They would have concern with the impact of the falsity of those financials on all of the operating companies that delivered energy.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: But I don't really see how that helps you that much in demonstrating fraudulent intent because we know that it's been admitted that the value given, or at least I think it has, the value given for Clark Fork was grossly inadequate.

MR. PIZZURRO: Well, not --

MS. STEINGART: He hasn't admitted it.



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MR. PIZZURRO: I have not admitted it.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Oh, I'm
sorry.

MS. STEINGART: He hasn't admitted it. He says he will, he says he will, but he hasn't admitted it yet.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: But, in any event, it shows that the assets were X and all NorthWestern did was assume the debt, paid no consideration for the assets. Draw your own conclusions from that.

MS. STEINGART: Right. This goes more to these agencies looking back to the approval they gave and saying wait a minute; did I really want to give this approval to the going flat transaction? These agencies began to reexamine, as I understand it and as I understand the settlement that was done in connection with the bankruptcy, the agencies reexamined their review of the going flat transaction and questioned whether they would have given the approvals they gave or would not require refinancing or other actions taken with respect to the energy assets.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Right.



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MS. STEINGART: So this would be a circumstance where these agencies would say because of the falsity of A, B and C, this should not have happened with respect to Clark Fork.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: But how does that help you show that the indenture trustee was fraudulently induced?

MS. STEINGART: Well, to the extent that these agencies were relying on the same financial information or had before them the same financial information that was presented to the trustee, then it would give an indication that the trustee was misled and that there was a general effort by NorthWestern during this time to obtain those assets so that it could bolster NorthWestern despite of NorthWestern's insolvency and in a manner that was harmful to Clark Fork.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Let me get a bit of historical understanding here of the transaction.

Before the third amended indenture was approved which contained the release, what was the status of the approval, if any, by the Montana Public Service Commission or whatever of the deal?



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MS. STEINGART: During 2002 there was a review by these agencies of the deal. And according to NorthWestern, what they told the agencies was that the assets would either remain at the sub or would be upstream to the parent. And in connection with that, they had to make certain representations about the financial condition and solvency of NorthWestern.

And then what the agency said was that you can proceed to either hold it in the sub, based on these financials you can hold it in the sub or you can upstream it. And if those financials were false, just as the financials used with the trustee were false, then that is part of the fraudulent scheme. And this is part of the defense at least that was offered before Judge Case as to why there was no question that could be posed with respect to these transactions, that the representations made to the regulators were the same as the representations made to the U.S.

Trustee -- I'm sorry -- to the indenture trustee.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Are there allegations in your amended complaint that the trustee was fraudulently induced in part because of its reliance on what had happened with the Montana regulatory agencies?



MS. STEINGART: No, we do not have that allegation in the complaint, but I don't think that we need to to get discovery. It's one thing for someone to say that either this is not relevant at trial or the connection you have shown between the use of the financials in these two circumstances are not linked enough so that you can either infer one from the other or see a pattern of wrongdoing with respect to these financials or see a pattern of wrongdoing with respect to the effort to draw the assets out of Clark Fork.

One might say that at a later stage, but I think that when we're talking about discovery I think it's relevant enough to get discovery of it, you know, to show that this was part of an overall effort to get these assets out of Clark Fork to try to bolster the failing NorthWestern.

so while the trustee may not have relied upon it, it would be part of an overarching fraud.

Indeed, once we saw these if a trial judge or someone else said look, it's not relevant, too far removed, fine, but at this stage I don't think it means that we don't at least get to see them and think about them and try to draw that connection.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: How much



of this is publicly available? 1 I don't know. I can MS. STEINGART: 2 But certainly it would be easier for us to get 3 it from the defendant than to make a FOIA request, 4 though I'm happy to make a FOIA request. 5 SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: How much 6 has actually been produced to Magten? 7 MR. PIZZURRO: In relationship to? 8 SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: That 9 relates to the Montana commission proceedings. 10 MR. PIZZURRO: I don't know. I honestly 11 don't know. 12 SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: 13 MS. DELANEY: Some have because the 14 closing documents have been produced. 15 This is the MS. STEINGART: No. 16 investigation that we're talking about in this 17 request, not the --18 MS. DELANEY: The investigation by whom? 19 By either the MPCC -- I'm MS. STEINGART: 20 The MCC or the MPSC. There was a settlement 21 entered in connection with the bankruptcy of the 22 investigation. 23 MR. PIZZURRO: I'm not sure that I can --24



MR. BREWER: I believe I can relate it to the documents in the record, just so everyone is on the same page.

This is Exhibit B and C to our supplemental submission dated January 19th. One is a final order of the Montana commission. The other is a settlement with NorthWestern. And so I'm not sure if those were two aspects of the same proceeding or two separate regulatory proceedings, but I think those two documents produced in connection with those two proceedings are what we're mostly talking about here.

MR. PIZZURRO: May I make a point?

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: You can make as many points as you want.

MR. PIZZURRO: Thank you.

What Ms. Steingart said in large part is absolutely correct, except in the most critical part because what Ms. Steingart is saying is that she's justified in getting these documents because it will show that if the regulators were induced to provide approval for the assets to be acquired by NorthWestern in reliance on the same financial statements that may have been produced to the indenture trustee, that goes to her theory of fraud in the inducement of the



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release. That's fine, except here's the problem: The approval, as she pointed out, was given by the regulatory authorities in February 2002. Let's not forget something here. NorthWestern purchased these assets from Montana Power in a transaction that began in 2000. NorthWestern paid and bought these assets and put them in its subsidiary.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: They were wholly owned subsidiaries?

MR. PIZZURRO: Correct. And at the time that the regulators were asked to approve that transfer, that is to say the transfer of the utility assets from Montana Power to NorthWestern, even though it's being done with subsidiaries and membership interests in LLC's, NorthWestern, as Ms. Steingart pointed out, said to the regulators we're either going to keep these assets in the sub or we're going to move them up into the parent at some point in the future. And the transaction was approved on that basis. That's February 2002. None of the restated financials, none of the offending financial statements existed because we're talking about, as we have defined, 2002 first quarter, second quarter, third That's what was restated. quarter.



So what the regulators relied on in
providing approval for NorthWestern to take these
assets and either hold it in a sub or move them up was
based on financials that reflected the company's
position as of 2001. There weren't any 2002
financials. So what the regulators may have looked
at, how that sort of dovetails in with her theory of
this is the same thing that the indenture trustee was
looking at is absolutely different. It's a completely
different set of financials.
MS. STEINGART: The final order recites
that on December 23rd
SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Where are
you reading from? Part of the record?
MS. STEINGART: I'm looking at our
supplemental submission, the exhibit that Mr. Brewer
just referenced.
SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Is this
the reply or the supplemental brief?
MS. STEINGART: It's the supplemental,
it's the first one that we filed.
SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Which
exhibit?
MS. STEINGART: And it's Exhibit B, the



final order of the Montana Public Service Commission. And it recites, the first paragraph says on December 23rd, 2002, NorthWestern filed an application to get permission to do something. And the thing that it filed permission to do was to continue to consummate and take steps in connection with the transaction that had been presented and to sort of use the assets, to encumber the assets in connection with further loans that it wanted to have from CSFB.

And then there's a stipulation of settlement thereafter, which is the next exhibit, Exhibit C, which talks about an investigation and a hearing that the commission had with respect to the approvals given for the events that were involved in the going flat transaction and in using the assets to finance further loans by NorthWestern. So there were additional submissions made to these commissions as the transaction moved along and as different aspects of the transaction were completed during that year from the beginning of February to November to December.

And at various points along the way the commission was brought up to date and given further information. And then when there was a sudden



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1	restatement just weeks after that and then the filing
2	of the bankruptcy, the commission began its
3	investigation of that whole series of submissions.
4	And that's the investigation that we're trying to get
5	the information about because I think that the
6	commission questioned what it did based on the true
7	financials it then received.
8	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: What does
9	the Department of Justice investigation relate to? Is
10	it identical to the SEC and, if it is, why are they
11	wasting our tax money?
12	Do you know, Mr. Pizzurro?
13	MR. PIZZURRO: I don't know. I don't know
14	the answer to that question, either question.
15	MS. STEINGART: I can try to shed some
16	light. I don't know what this particular one is.
17	But, generally, if there is wrongdoing with respect to
18	public financials which amounts to criminal
19	wrongdoing, the Department of Justice will
20	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: The
21	Department of Justice gets involved.
22	MS. STEINGART: sort of bring the
23	criminal charges that are analogues to the SEC's
24	jurisdiction.



1	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: All
2	right. Now, where did we stop on the requests?
3	MS. STEINGART: I think we were looking at
4	the ones that were 39 through 45, which dealt with the
5	additional investigations being done by DOJ, Montana
6	Public Service Commission, et cetera.
7	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Yes,
8	that's a big et cetera: "Or any other federal or
9	state governmental agency."
10	MS. STEINGART: If there aren't any
11	others, I'm happy to
12	MR. PIZZURRO: If there aren't any others,
13	I'm sure you are.
14	MS. STEINGART: We could talk about the
15	scope if you told me there were others. We could
16	narrow it or limit it if you would tell me what was
17	out there.
18	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Well, 39
19	on its face sort of seems the equivalent of one we saw
20	with the SEC, which is requests made by these agencies
21	to NorthWestern, subpoenas, et cetera.
22	So on this one I'm going to require
23	NorthWestern to respond but only as it relates to the
24	MPSC and the MCC, not the DOJ, and because the



catchall is not sufficiently clear, nothing as to 1 that. 2 Now, 40 --3 I will voluntarily delete MS. STEINGART: 4 DOJ and any other federal agency from 40, if that 5 helps. 6 SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay. 7 That's a start. 8 So we would just limit it MS. STEINGART: 9 to the MPSC or the MCC. 10 Well, I think conceptually MR. PIZZURRO: 11 there really isn't that much, although the universe 12 might be smaller, but conceptually there's no 13 difference between that and number 33, which was 14 everything produced to the SEC which has already been 15 struck. 16 MS. STEINGART: Well, smaller is better 17 and this does really relate to the going flat. 18 goes to the review of their approval of the going flat 19

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Yes. As worded, number 40 is overbroad.

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transaction.

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MS. STEINGART: Well, is there a universe



within that that would be appropriate?

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SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: That's what we're getting to next, I believe, number 41.

MS. STEINGART: I certainly will take out the "any other Person" and we will take out the any other federal agency and the DOJ.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: All right. With that qualification, I'm going to order them.

MR. PIZZURRO: Can I get an understanding?

If we look at -- now, I don't want to get whipsawed on this thing. If we look at the definition of investigation in this document request, which is paragraph 8, it's way beyond what Ms. Steingart said she's interested in. If we can narrow it to what she said she's interested in, at least I know what I'm dealing with.

But this "refers to any formal or informal investigation or inquiry conducted by the DOJ, MPSC or any other federal or state governmental agency, including, without limitation, the investigation that resulted in the stipulation and settlement between NorthWestern, the MPSC and the MCC, dated as of July 8, 2004 (MPSC Docket No. D2003.8.109), and any other

1	investigations concerning the Transfer, NorthWestern's
2	financial statements, the solvency and ability of
3	NorthWestern and Clark Fork to meet their future
4	obligations and/or any of the allegations contained in
5	Plaintiffs' Complaint."
6	So this is now a huge universe.
7	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: That's a
8	legitimate point.
9	MS. STEINGART: So let's talk about the
10	transfer.
11	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Let me
12	look at this for a moment.
13	MS. STEINGART: Sure.
14	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay.
15	Ms. Steingart, do you have a proposal for reducing the
16	scope of this definition?
17	MS. STEINGART: I do. I would take out
18	the words "without limitation." I certainly would
19	just limit it to the MPSC or the MCC as we have the
20	request. I would take out any other state or
21	government agency.
22	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: "Federal
23	or state governmental agency."
24	MS. STEINGART: Right. So it would just



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be the formal or informal investigation or inquiry by MPSC or MCC, and I would take out "without limitation," that resulted in the stipulation and settlement, which we just referred to, and I would take out "any other investigation." I would say concerning the transfer and I think that NorthWestern's financial statements, I think that's fair to include. The solvency and ability of NorthWestern and Clark Fork to meet their obligations. And you said that the complaint has very few, if any, allegations that go to this. So why can't we leave in the allegations of the complaint that have relevance? MR. PIZZURRO: Any investigation that is relevant to any allegation contained in the complaint? So the burden is now on us to parse the complaint and determine whether -- I mean, I just think that's unreasonable. SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: I do too. MS. STEINGART: So we will take out the last clause. How's that? 22 SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Yes. 23 MS. STEINGART: So there will be a period 24



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1	after the words "their future obligations."
2	MR. PIZZURRO: Okay. Could you then
3	please read for me what you propose is the definition
4	of investigation?
5	MS. STEINGART: A sentence that's
6	grammatically correct?
7	MR. PIZZURRO: As close as we can get.
8	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Let me
9	read it for the record as I understand it:
10	Investigation refers to any formal or informal
11	investigation or inquiry conducted by the MPSC or the
12	MCC with respect to the investigation that resulted in
13	the stipulation and settlement between NorthWestern,
14	the MPSC and the MCC dated as of July 8, 2004 (MPSC
15	Docket No. D2003.8.109) concerning the transfer,
16	NorthWestern's financial statements, the solvency and
17	ability of NorthWestern and Clark Fork to meet their
18	future obligations, period.
19	All right. With that qualification, I
20	think that takes care of number 41.
21	Number 42.
22	MS. STEINGART: We would limit 42 in the
23	same way. We would take out DOJ, take out any other
24	federal or state agency, so all documents provided by



1	MPSC and/or MCC to NorthWestern in connection with the
2	investigation as the definition is modified.
3	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES:
4	Mr. Pizzurro?
5	MR. PIZZURRO: Let me just see for one
6	second.
7	Okay. That seems to me to be consistent
8	with what you have already done.
9	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Yes.
10	43 I'm not going to require production of.
11	If you want to try to get this stuff, you can get it
12	directly from those authorities.
13	44 relates to 43. Therefore, I'm not
14	requiring that.
15	The same for 45.
16	Now we get to the McGreevey asset transfer
17	action. Tell me a little bit about that,
18	Ms. Steingart.
19	MS. STEINGART: Well, 46 through 50
20	NorthWestern has already said they have none. We're
21	perfectly willing to accept that representation.
22	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: All
23	right.
24	MS. STEINGART: So that brings us to 51.



	SPECIAL	DISCOVERY	MASTER	JAMES:	What	is
NorthWestern	Growth'	?				

MS. STEINGART: As I understand it,
NorthWestern Growth was an entity used by
NorthWestern's management team to obtain extra
compensation in connection with the inflated
financials. So it was an entity through which stock
options and other compensation were awarded to the
management based on general performance of
NorthWestern.

You can correct me in I'm wrong about that, but from its public filings that's what I understand.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES:
Mr. Pizzurro, what's your understanding of
NorthWestern Growth?

MR. PIZZURRO: My understanding of NorthWestern Growth is very limited. I know it is a holding company in the corporate organizational chart which holds the Expanets and Blue Dot investments, as well as others.

I don't really understand what any of this has to do with the case. It's pointed out to me that in the initial, in the initial document requests they



had already asked for compensation paid at least to Hanson and Kindt since the going flat transaction, as well as what law firms were paid and other professionals, and we objected to all of those. They have not come back to us on that.

I really don't understand this whole theory. If people got stock options, so what? The financials were false or they weren't false. Did they use the false financials to get themselves stock options? I don't know. But is every aspect now open so that Ms. Steingart is going to show us -- now the overarching scheme is gone because we're not talking anything about the going flat. We're not even close. Now we have some sort of pattern, if you will, which is not anywhere near any allegation in this case.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES:

Ms. Steingart, what's your position?

MS. STEINGART: I think that there was in 2002 -- we know that the financials for three of the quarters were restated. We know that the financials for the year were restated. Yet we know that these are the basic materials upon which regulatory approvals were sought, the trustee's sign-offs were sought, compensation was paid, and I think that it

shows intent. I think that it shows that there were reasons and motivations; that it wasn't just that the columns didn't add up correctly or that people made some sort of good faith projection about what would happen that didn't happen.

I think a lot of consequences flowed during this period of time to this -- and we weren't talking about inflated by insignificant amounts.

We're talking inflated by very, very substantial amounts. And generally managements that are incentivized to do that because they have mechanisms to also increase their own compensation to show that you did something recklessly as well as negligently, you know, it's more than negligent. So if they did it recklessly because only they were looking at their own financial...

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Well-being.

MS. STEINGART. ...well-being as opposed to just gee, let's screw the QUIPS holders, I think that that matters. Again, once we have discovery of this, somebody could say at trial too attenuated, can't use it. But at the discovery phase, I think we need to be able to evaluate how and why the financials



turned out to be as inaccurate as they were.

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And the fact that this is a serious and far-reaching thing is confirmed by the number and length of the investigations that have happened, so we're not making something up out of whole cloth here, we really aren't.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: I think one of your colleagues wants to aid your memory on this.

MS. STEINGART: Okay.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. KAPLAN: One thing also just for the record is when the transfer was being reviewed by the Montana regulators, one of the things that they did note was the utilization of NorthWestern Growth Corporation to what it looked to them like there was some accounting improprieties and they ordered in connection with, at some point they ordered NorthWestern to cease making any further payments to management because they said that it is completely inappropriate.

So this was something around the time of the transfer when the financial statements were out there that I guess one of the regulators had a lot of



questions about. And the only other thing is at least
one of the officers who was receiving payments was
fired for cause immediately upon the filing of the
Chapter 11. So in the context of the fraudulent
scheme, you have a regulator agency saying that's
inappropriate conduct and you have a senior officer
fired for cause who was participating in this.
SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Would any
of this have been, would any of this be included in
the prior requests that relate to the MP, the MCC or
MP, whatever, the Montana proceedings?
MS. STEINGART: Well, to the extent
because
SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Or, for
of this stuff have been

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Or, for that matter, would some of this stuff have been included in the SEC investigation?

MS. STEINGART: Well, it would have been.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: It would have been.

MS. STEINGART: But to a large extent the document requests that have been eliminated from this deal with -- NorthWestern now does not have to produce to us the documents they provided either to the Montana Public Service Commission or the SEC. That's



1	one of the ways in which we have just narrowed these.
2	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Well,
3	that's not exactly true.
4	MS. STEINGART: Some of them are coming
5	through, but I don't think when we were going through
6	the document requests
7	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: The only
8	ones that I struck on that were the ones that included
9	everything in the world.
10	MS. STEINGART: But to the extent that
11	counsel says that in response to document requests in
12	the first response that covered those generally 14 or
13	13 or 18, that those are being produced, that's fine.
14	But I don't know that that's what counsel said.
15	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES:
16	Mr. Pizzurro.
17	MR. PIZZURRO: Well, the explanation that
18	I just heard for why these documents are relevant is
19	that somehow it influenced or impacted upon these
20	regulators. And you have said that all documents
21	provided I think it's by or to
22	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Right, it
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24	MR. PIZZURRO: in connection with what



we have defined as the relevant investigation is already called for. So now just all documents relating to NorthWestern Growth, I don't know what --first of all, I don't know what that means. I don't know why this is relevant except to the extent, and I'm not sure I agree with that, but if the documents were provided in the context of an investigation like that and you ordered us to produce them, then they would be produced if there are any.

But everything that relates to NorthWestern Growth?

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Yes. I see your point on that.

What I am going to do is rule that with respect to NorthWestern Growth to the extent it comes within the ambit of the prior requests that relate to the Montana investigations that I have said I've ordered NorthWestern to produce or, for that matter, the SEC requests which I've ordered to be produced, then they should be produced as well, but to the limited extent previously discussed.

So that takes us through 51.

MS. STEINGART: Just so that I understand that, we would be getting the documents about

NorthWestern Growth that were given to the Montana 1 Public Service Commission? 2 SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: 3 MS. STEINGART: Okay. Thank you. MR. PIZZURRO: I don't want to end up 5 having a letter-writing campaign in a week. 6 SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: 7 Let's make this clear today. 8 MR. PIZZURRO: As I understand it, what 9 you have ruled, which is I don't think the same as 10 what Mrs. Steingart just said --11 MS. STEINGART: I didn't mean to say... 12 MR. PIZZURRO: Okay. Just so we 13 understand, obviously if a request as has been 14 retooled here or you have retooled here calls for the 15 production of documents that relate to NorthWestern 16 Growth, those documents will be produced. And if 17 that's all that Ms. Steingart meant to say, I have no 18 problem. 19 SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: That is 20 subject to the definition, I believe, of 21 investigation, which is the critical component for 22 determining the scope. 23



MR. PIZZURRO:

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Yes.

1	MS. STEINGART: Right.
2	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay.
3	MR. PIZZURRO: Yes.
4	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: That
5	brings us to 53? No. That's NorthWestern as well.
6	MS. DELANEY: To 52.
7	MS. STEINGART: Well, 52 is just the
8	financial statements for NorthWestern Growth for 2001
9	through 2003.
10	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Yes.
11	Let's produce those. That's easy.
12	What about 53?
13	MS. STEINGART: 53 is just Deloitte &
14	Touche's review of those documents. I would
15	voluntarily, you know, limit that to 2001 to 2003 as
16	well, if that would be helpful.
17	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: 2001 and
18	2003?
19	MS. STEINGART: No. 2001 through 2003.
20	MR. PIZZURRO: Theoretically, that could
21	be hundreds of thousands of pages of documents. What
22	are you talking about? Accountant's work papers?
23	MS. STEINGART: You said it's just a
24	holding company. Why is it going to be hundreds of



thousands --

MR. PIZZURRO: I have no idea. I really have no idea. "All documents relating to Deloitte & Touche's review of financial information, operating, and other data related to NorthWestern Growth."

Frankly, why that's any less broad than 50 and any more relevant than what would be subsumed in the other requests we're talking about, I don't understand.

MS. STEINGART: Well, we have modified 2001 through 2003. I think you're right that there is some overlap with other requests. And if on your inspection you believe that this is hundreds of thousands of pages, we certainly can talk about that.

make it clear today because talking hasn't worked out too well so far in this case and we're approaching the deadline and I want to make it clear today so we don't have further disputes about it.

I think it's a legitimate source of inquiry, but I do think that it needs to be reduced in scope. And I'm not sure. Mr. Pizzurro, do you think if we limit it to the extent that we have limited the others such as NorthWestern Growth that that would be manageable?

1	MR. PIZZURRO: Limit it how?
2	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Limit it
3	so that it only relates to the investigation.
4	MR. PIZZURRO: If it only relates to the
5	investigation as we have defined it, I think that is
6	probably very doable.
7	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Okay.
8	Well, let's have that produced on that basis.
9	MS. STEINGART: Thank you.
10	And 54 they have said they will produce,
11	so we have no disagreement there. Correct?
12	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Correct.
13	MR. PIZZURRO: That's correct.
14	SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: So we
15	have managed to cut the Gordian knot to some extent
16	with respect to these requests. However, that does
17	leave one major issue open. We have dealt with
18	relevance and scope and now we have to deal with
19	timing.
20	I thought about this a great deal and in
21	light of what we have ordered to be produced today, I
22	am going to require NorthWestern to have substantially
23	completed its production of documents in response to
24	these two document requests, except for good cause

shown, no later than March 16, 2007 with a privilege log relating to that production no later than March 23.

Any questions?

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MR. PIZZURRO: Understood.

MS. STEINGART: I would just request, to the extent that it's possible, for NorthWestern to front load as much of that production as you can do and if we can be of assistance in that by doing anything.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: Yes. This is going to be done on a rolling production basis?

MR. PIZZURRO: Yes. We have been engaged in rolling production.

SPECIAL DISCOVERY MASTER JAMES: You have 200,000 documents now. You can start certainly reviewing those and that should inform you as to the witnesses you're going to need to depose. To the extent some of those are third parties, you already have enough documents to start deposing people, start doing it. But that will give you certainly a good six weeks to take depositions, which given the restriction on the number of depositions I think is fair to all



concerned.

MS. STEINGART: Yes.

with that, for reasons of expedition I'm going to treat today's hearing transcript, which will need to be produced on an expedited basis, as my report and recommendation to Judge Farnan. I will issue a proforma order that says something to that effect tomorrow or the next day, whenever I get the transcript.

So to the extent someone wants to take an appeal or whatever from my decision, your time will run from whenever that order issued, which should hopefully be tomorrow or the next day.

Thank you for all of your patience and thoughtful insights and good luck going forward.

MS. STEINGART: Thank you very much.

MR. PIZZURRO: Thank you.

MR. SNELLINGS: Thank you.

(Proceedings concluded at 5:30 p.m.)



State of Delaware. New Castle County

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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I, Kurt A. Fetzer, Registered Diplomate Reporter and Notary Public, do hereby certify that the foregoing record, pages 1 to 116 inclusive, is a true and accurate transcript of my stenographic notes taken on Monday, January 29, 2007, in the above-captioned matter.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this #### day of MONTHMONTH, 2007, at Wilmington.

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Kurt A. Fetzer, RDR, CRR

Certification No. 100-RPR

(Expires January 31, 2008)

